THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, OCT 18, 1836.

IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes under date of the 10th September, that the state of the crops in many parts of America, and the necessity which will exist for considerable importations of grain into the United States, will, however, give a turn to commercial operations, which, with other circumstances, leaves little doubt but that specie will soon begin to flow back to England. Shipments of bonded grain have already been commenced across the Atlantic, to some extent; and it is estimated that but for the check imposed upon the facilities hitherto afforded in obtaining discounts, at least 50,000 quarters of grain would have been in the course of exportation to American ports.

The Americans, according to the latest commercial advices, were making preparations for entering into contracts for the importation of wheat, and other descriptions of corn, to make good the deficiency in the produce of this year's crops.—The circumstances just noticed, it is therefore confidently expected, will prevent any farther extensive drain of the precious metals, and will turn the balance of trade in favor of this country, and this too without the recurrence of any panic in the commercial world, which the alarmists in the city are so confident must be the result of the advance in the rate of interest by the directors of the bank of England.

INTERESTING TO SILK RAISERS.

The subscriber last spring planted a small field with the Morus Multicaulis, or new Chinese Mulberry, raised from cuttings of one bud each, say about three inches long, and observing that the trees had grown much larger than he expected, and had also thrown out many side branches, and that the growth was, in every particular, so much larger than was anticipated, he thought a plain statement of facts relative to them, and their culture, might prove encouraging to silk growers, and acceptable to the subscribers of the Farmer and Gardener. He invited his friend E. P. Roberts to ride over to the nursery to see and assist in weighing some of said trees, which he did on the 1st inst. and in his presence three trees were taken up and weighed, the weight of which was 6 3-8 pounds, the average height above ground was 6½ feet. On measuring a square rood, where those trees grew, the subscriber counted 84 trees, all 5 feet high and upwards. On separating the leaves from the above three trees, the produce was 2½ lbs: now if we say 2¼ lbs for every three trees, as a portion of them were of a smaller size than those weighed, it will give to each square rood 63 lbs. or per acre 10,080 pounds of leaves the first season from cuttings—and a large portion of these leaves were produced in time for raising the second crop of worms. The land on which this crop of trees was raised, is a mellow loam on a clay bottom, from which in 1835 it was estimated that I cut two tons of Hay to the acre, and was manured last spring with about 22 horse cart loads of barn yard manure to the acre. Planted in rows 4 feet apart and 9 inches in the row.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Remarks by the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

We were delighted at the luxuriant growth of the *Morus Multicaulis* plants mentioned in the communication of friend Sinclair, as well as with their very great yield of foliage. It has satisfied us that much of the objection, which has heretofore rested in the minds of those who would reap ere they have sown, against the mulberry culture, may be obviated if the *Morus Multicaulis* be selected for the orchard. All the calculations in our Manual are based upon the supposition that the mulberry trees should be 4 years old before they are *picked*,—and in all candor we must confess that we are still of the opinion, that they ought to grow that long before they are deprived of their foliage; for we conceive that defoliation at an earlier period would tend to shorten the life of the plant. But those who are desirous of reaping all themselves, and leaving nothing for posterity, may, if they please, reap the fruits of their labor in the mulberry culture even from the first year upwards,—and now let us see what the product of an acre of ground planted in Morus Multicaulis trees one year old, equal in quality with those of friend Sinclair, would yield.

He fixes the quantity of leaves at 10,080 lbs. and as 1,000 lbs. will feed 20,000 silk worms during their working season, so will 10,080 lbs. feed 201,600 worms, and as 5,000 worms will make a pound of silk, so will the aggregate number make 67 1-5 lbs. of silk, which at $4 per pound will bring $288 40—the expense of attending an acre in the silk culture, according to our computation, is $154 20; this being taken from the *gross* amount leaves $129 20 as the profit on an acre the first year;—and we fain would ask—what can be put in an acre that will yield so handsome a profit?

The estimated expense of attending an acre in the mulberry and silk culture, as assumed by us, we have always considered large, and think so still; but we purposely made it so, in order that we might, in its *excess*, cover all possible contingencies. From some little experience of the last year, we sincerely believe that the expense of gathering leaves and feeding the worms might be lessened at least 33 1-3 per cent. by judicious management, and we are certain that in proportion to the extent of an establishment would the expense be reduced.

HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

The harvest in England and on the continent was plentiful and well secured. Our commercial extracts mention the sale of 50,000 bushels of prime wheat in Liverpool, at a price which would make it cost just about $1 a bushel on board, and landed here $1.37 a 1.50.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the Liverpool Mercury of September 16th.

THE HARVEST.—The wheat and oat crops this year are very promising, and the present week, which may be considered as the most important week in the year for gathering in the southern parts of the north of England, has been, on the whole, favorable harvest weather, though Tuesday was a tremendous day of rain. South of Leeds and the Trent, almost all the corn crops are secured, while north of that line a large portion of the corn crops are ripe and some of them secured. The harvests in this country are of three months' duration, and may be divided thus: from the Land's End to a line drawn across the island from the Thames to the Severn, the height of harvest on an average of years is from the 1st to the 15th of August, from thence to a line drawn from the Wash to Barmouth, from the 15th to the 31st of August; from thence to a line drawn from the Humber mouth on the east to the Mersey on the west, from the 1st to the 15th of September; from thence to the line from the Tyne to the Eden, from the 15th to the 30th of September; and from thence to the north of Scotland, the month of October is generally employed in securing the crops. Speaking generally, we may say, that the

country has the promise of being blessed with another good harvest, being the fourth in succession, though a good deal, of course, depends upon the next six weeks. In the great corn counties the grain is already secured.

From the Richmond Compiler.

HIGH PRICES.

Every one is at a loss to account for the high prices of the ordinary articles of living, and we have often been asked to solve the question. Many reasons might be given, but as to the primary one, there may not be an agreement of opinion; though all, we think, will concur as to one or two.

We attribute the rapid rise in the price of provisions in part to the fact, that agriculture does not, in the general, receive its due proportion of public attention. The great demand for labor upon works of internal improvement, has necessarily abstracted a portion from field duties, and the increased productions of the soil do not keep pace with the increased consumption consequent upon the numerous public works now in progress in every part of the country. We might refer, too, to the immense drain from our slave population, to supply the Southern market; and we might with great propriety allude to the prevailing disposition to engage in speculations of all sorts—now so tempting to men of ardent temperaments.

But, worst of all, let any one look at the host of idlers to be found in every large city—the number who are consumers, without adding any thing to the common stock—and the wonder will cease, that the price of every thing necessary to comfort or pleasure should be on the rise.

It does not become us authoritatively to suggest the remedy, but we believe we may safely venture the opinion, that the agriculture of this country must be improved; that parents must banish their holy horror of the sentence, that man should "earn his bred by the sweat of his brow," and must put their sons to useful employments, by which the productions of the earth can be increased—instead of indulging in the senseless pride of making them all professional men, without regard to their taste or capacity. The evil last alluded to, is becoming a serious one—and proofs of its existence are every where to be seen. No man can mistake them. It is well remarked, by a sensible writer on the interests af the working classes, that the essential condition, the accumulation of wealth, is, that it shall be produced in greater abundance than it be consumed; in other words, that labor shall be profitable, and earn more than its own maintainance.

That this is not now the case, is evident from the fact, that numerous articles of necessity and comfort, of which the earth would yield an abundant supply, fall far short of the demand; whilst acres of productive land, or that which might easily be made so, are lying unimproved, even in the precincts of this goodly city.

The subject is worthy of serious reflection.—Common sense demands the speedy application of a remedy—and we trust that the ancient and honorable pursuit of man will soon regain its place in the affections of the enterprising and the influential portion of society. We hope the period is at hand, when the love of distant adventure will almost entirely cease; and that the opinion may become prevalent that nothing better need be desired than Virginia can produce. We long for the return of that feeling which once taught men to love the places of their birth—the homesteads of honorable and industrious ancestors—and that it may be esteemed a matter of laudable pride to be able to boast, in the language of the old song,

"The place I now hold on this honored estate,
Is the same which my grandfather tilled."

Cotton Crop of Mississippi.—The Vicksburg (Miss.) Register estimates the present cotton crop of that State, at one hundred millions of pounds, and in value at from fifteen to eighteen millions of dollars. The advance of this State in wealth and population, during the last five years, is almost unparallelled. According to the Grand Gulf Advertiser, the last has doubled, while the first has more than quadrupled, during this period. The population of that State is now said to number 328,000 persons.

On the Repotting and Management of Chinese Roses, by J. W. Russell.

As this is the season for repotting Chinese and all tender roses, I herewith send you a few brief remarks on the method of performing this kind of work.

For Chinese and tender roses a quantity of good fresh earth should be procured; preference should be given to that taken from an upland pasture field; the sod, with about four or five inches of earth adhering to it, is the very *best* part of the *soil*. If this has been procured three months before wanted for use, and turned over once or twice, breaking the whole and mixing the turf well with the soil, so much the better; however, if the earth is to be obtained immediately when wanted, take a sharp spade, and pare off about an inch of the green *sward*, and take the under soil to the depth proposed, observing to break it pretty fine with the spade or trowel, but by no means to pass it through a *riddle*, for, by so doing, the most nutritive part of it is thrown away. When this is done, add about one half old *hotbed* manure, or, if this is not at hand, use any other kind of stable manure that is well decomposed, with a portion of sand, and mix the whole well together, this thoroughly done, the compost is ready for use.

Supposing the plant to be repotted is to be removed into a pot a size or two larger; in order to take the plant out of the pot with the ball entire, turn it *upside down*, and by giving the rim of it two or three gentle taps on the potting bench, the plant with the ball of earth and roots, will, generally, immediately leave it; then trim off all the matted, and mouldy fibres of the roots, which spread about the side and bottom of the ball, and, with a small, sharp pointed stick, scrape away very carefully a part of the old soil all round; this done, put in a few potsherds at the bottom of the new pot for drainage, and having first put a little of the coarsest of the compost on this, place the plant in, filling up all round the ball to within about a half an inch of the top, observing to cover over the surface of the old ball about an inch with the new compost. A thin piece of stick may be used with good effect, to work down the soil at the *sides* of the pot; then, by giving the bottom of the pot two or three thumps on the potting bench, and a gentle watering afterwards, the operation is completely finished.

A similar compost is equally good for geraniums, only making use of half the quantity of manure specified for the roses. The repotting and trimming of the roots, &c. is the same. It is also as good a compost as any that I have ever yet tried for orange and lemon trees.

Yours, &. &c.

J W. RUSSEL.

Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Sep. 13, 1836.

RIPENING ONIONS.

In a cold season like this there are a great many onions that will not ripen, of course they will not keep long and become poor in a short time after they are harvested. Some break down the tops of their onions in order to cause them to ripen, but a far better way is to break the roots, otherwise pull them up from the middle to the last of September, and let them remain in sunshine and rain, and they will ripen very fast. Whether the moisture of the stocks goes into the onion and enlarges it, we cannot say, having never measured them, but they appear larger and are harder and better, and are shaped much better as the stock becomes dry. Two years since, we had some onions that appeared to be not much more than half grown about the 20th of Sept.; the tops were very large and it was evident that if they remained in the ground the tops would continue green and the bottoms would be soft and of little value. We pulled them up and laid them on the ground in layers, only a few inches deep, so that they might all be exposed to the sun, in two rows with the roots together; we let them remain a few weeks; and then covered them with a wide board when there was a cold frosty night, and uncovered them in the morning, which was conveniently done, as they were placed in rows for that purpose, so that a wide board would cover two rows its whole length. When the weather became so cold that there was danger of their freezing, we carried them into a chamber that they might be dried by the heat of the sun on the roof, and there we let them remain some weeks. In this manner those onions that would have been worthless if they had remained in the ground became pretty good, and the tops became dry. This method, excepting that of carrying the onions into the chamber (which may be dispensed with) was attended with but very little more trouble than that of harvesting in the usual way.—*Yankee Farmer.*

WET CLAYEY SOILS

Are the most improved by the combined effect of two operations, viz. *draining* and *manuring*.

1. Draining should always be resorted to, when the soil appears at any time of the season to be too wet, except immediately after a heavy shower, as the water cannot then, from the nature of the soil, run off instantly. It is sometimes supposed that such soils may be made too dry by draining, but the reverse is the fact; for draining always tends to prevent the *baking* of those soils in drought, and by preserving them always in a loose and porous state, enables them to retain more moisture than would be the case were they suffered to become compact from too much moisture in spring.

2. The application of common stable and barn yard manure, besides enriching, not only keeps the soil loose, and allows the roots of plants to penetrate, but absorbs during a wet time the superabundant moisture, and prevents it from injuring the crops, and again throws it off for their benefit when the weather becomes dry.

The following is from the New York Cultivator and part of the system of *British Husbandry*, extracted from that journal.

OF THE DIFFERENT SPECIES OF MINERAL MANURES.

Alkaline Earths, or *Alkalies and their combinations*, which are found unmixed with the remains of any organized beings, are the only substances which can with propriety be called fossil manures. The only alkaline earths which have hitherto been applied in this way, are lime and magnesia; though potassa and soda, the two fixed alkalies, are both used to a limited extent in certain of their chemical compounds.

The most common form in which lime is found on the surface of the earth, is in a state of combination with carbonic acid or fixed air. If a piece of limestone or chalk be thrown into a fluid acid, there will be an effervescence. This is owing to the escape of the carbonic acid gas. The lime becomes dissolved in the liquor. When limestone is strongly heated, the carbonic acid gas is expelled, and then nothing remains but the pure alkaline earth; in this case there is a loss of weight; and if the fire has been very high, it approaches to one-half the weight of the stone; but in common cases, limestones, if well dried before burning, do not lose much more than 35 or 40 per cent. or from 7 to 8 parts out of 20.

When burnt lime is exposed to the atmosphere in a certain time it becomes mild, and is the same substance as that precipitated from lime water; it is combined with carbonic acid gas. Quick-lime, when first made, is caustic and burning to the tongue, renders vegetable blues, green, and is soluble, [*i. e.* dissolves] in water; but when combined with carbonic acid, it loses all these properties, its solubility and its taste; it regains its power of effervescing, and becomes the same chemical substance as chalk or limestone. Very few limestones or chalks consist entirely of lime and carbonic acid. The statuary marbles, or certain of the rhomboidal spars, are almost the only pure species; and the different properties of limestones, both as manures and cements, depend upon the nature of the ingredients mixed with the limestones; for the true calcareous elements, the carbonate of lime, is uniformly the same in nature, in properties, and effects, and consists of one proportion of carbonic acid, 41.4, and one of lime, 55. When a limestone does not copiously effervesce in acids, and is sufficiently hard to scratch glass, it contains silicious, (sandy,) and probably aluminous (clayey) earths. When it is deep brown or red, or strongly colored of any of the shades of brown or yellow, it contains oxide of iron. When it is not sufficiently hard to scratch glass, but effervesces slowly, and makes the acid in which it effervesces milky, it contains magnesia. And when it is black, and emits a fœtid smell if rubbed, it contains coaly or bituminous matter. Before any opinion can be formed of the manner in which the different ingredients in limestone modify their properties, it will be necessary to consider the operation of pure lime as a manure.

Quick-lime, in its pure state, whether in powder or dissolved in water, is injurious to plants In several instances grass has been killed by watering it with lime-water. But lime, in its state of combination with corbonic acid, is a useful ingredient in soils. Calcareous earth is found in the ashes of the greater number of plants; and exposed to the air, lime cannot long continue caustic, for the reasons that were just now assigned, but soon become united to carbonic acid. When newly burnt lime is exposed to the air, it soon falls into powder; in this case it is called slaked lime; and the same effect is immediately produced by throwing water upon it, when it heats violently, and the water disappears. Slaked lime is merely a combination of lime, with about one-third its weight of water; i. e. fifty-five parts of lime absorb seventeen parts of water, and is called by chemists *hydrate of lime* —and when hydrate of lime becomes carbonate of lime by long exposure to air, the water is expelled, and the carbonic acid gas takes its place. When lime, whether freshly burnt or slaked, is mixed with any moist fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water. By this sort of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert, nutritive; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time converted into carbonate of lime.

Mild lime, powdered lime-stone, marls or chalks, have an action of this kind upon vegetable matter; they prevent the too rapid decomposition of substances already dissolved, but they have no tendency to form soluble matters. It is obvious from these circumstances, that the operations of quick lime, and marl, or chalk, depend upon principles altogether different. Quick-lime in being applied to land, tends to bring any hard vegetable matter that it contains into a state of more rapid decomposition and solution. so as to render it a proper food for plants. Chalk, and marl, or carbonate of lime, will only improve the texture of the soil, or its relation to absorption; it acts merely as one of its earthy ingredients. Chalk has been recommended as a substance calculated to correct the sourness of land. It would surely have been a wise practice to have previously ascertained the certainty of this existence of acid, and to have determined its nature in order that it might be effectually removed. The fact really is, that no soil was ever yet found to contain any notable quantity of uncombined acid. The acetic and carbonate acids are the only two that are likely to be generated by spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies, and neither of these have any fixity when exposed to the air. Chalk having no power of acting on animal or vegetable substances, can be no otherwise serviceable to land than as it alters its texture. Quick-lime, when it becomes mild, operates in the same manner as chalk, but in the act of becoming mild, it prepares soluble out of unsoluble matter. Bouillon La Grange says, that gelatine oxygenized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract becomes so from the same cause; now lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and, consequently, of restoring the property of solubility to those substances which have been deprived of it, from a combination of oxygen. Hence, the use of lime on peat lands, and on all soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter.—*Grisenthwaite.*

Effects of lime on wheat crops.—When lime is employed upon the land where there is present any quantity of ammonia, which may, perhaps, be imbibed by the leaves of plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form gluten. It is upon this circumstance, that the operation of lime in the preparation for wheat crops depends; and its efficacy in fertilizing peat, and in bringing into a state of cultivation all soils abounding in hard roots, or dry fibres, or inert vegetable matter.

General principles for applying lime.—The solution of the question whether quick-lime ought to be applied to a soil, depends upon the quantity of inert vegetable matter it contains.—The solution of the question, whether marl, mild lime, or powdered limestone ought to be applied, depends upon the quantity of calcareous matter already in the soil. All soils are improved by mild lime, and ultimately by quick-lime, which do not effervesce with acids, and sands more than clays. When a soil, deficient in calcareous matter, contains more soluble vegetable manure, the application of quick-lime should always be avoided, as it either tends to decompose the soluble matters by uniting to their carbon and oxygen so as to become mild lime, or it combines with the soluble matters, and forms compounds, having less attraction for water than the pure vegetable substance. The case is the same with respect to most animal manures, but the operation of the lime is different in cases; and depends upon the nature of the animal matter. Lime forms a kind of insoluble soap with oily matters, and then gradually decomposes them by separating from them oxygen and carbon. It combines likewise with animal acids, and probably assists their decomposition by abstracting carbonaceous matter from them combined with oxygen; and consequently must render them less nutritive. It tends to diminish, likewise, the nutritive powers of albumen from the same causes; and always destroys, to a certain extent, the efficacy of animal manures, either by combining with certain of their elements, or by giving to them new arrangements. Lime should never be applied with animal manures, unless they are too rich, or for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the attractive matter insoluble. According to Chaptal, lime forms insoluble composts, with almost all animal or vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentative properties. Such compounds, however, exposed to the continued action of the air, alters in course of time, the lime becomes carbonate, the animal or vegetable matter decompose by degrees, and furnish new products as vegetable nourishment. In this view, lime presents two great advantages for the nutrition of plants; the first, that of disposing of certain insoluble bodies to form solu-

ble compounds, the second, that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances, beyond the term which they would return them if they were not made to enter into combination with lime. Thus the nutritive qualities of blood, as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, known as sugar bakers' scum, is moderated, prolonged, and given out by degees: blood alone applied directly to the roots of plants will destroy them, with few or no exceptions.*

Lime promotes fermentation.—In those cases in which fermentation is useful to produce nutriment from vegetable substances, lime is efficacious. Some moist tanner's spent bark was mixed with one-fifth of its weight of quick-lime, and suffered to remain together in a close vessel for three months: the lime had been colored, and was effervescent, when water was poured upon the mixture, it gained a tint of fawn colored powder, which must have consisted of lime united to vegetable matter, for it burnt when strongly heated, and left a residium of mild lime.

Note by the Editor of the Farmer & Gar.

A more valuable manure than blood cannot be applied to the grape-vine.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

In presenting their report of the exhibition which took place in this city on the 28th ult. the Horticultural Society of Maryland must be permitted to congratulate the community on the evident improvement which has taken place, within the last few years, in the departments of the very interesting science, to promote the cause of which their energies have been exerted, and to express their decided approbation of the zealous efforts of those who have co-operated with them in advancing the prosperity of a branch of knowledge so well calculated to refine the moral and intellectual taste, whilst it improves and multiplies the means of gratifying the palate.—Notwithstanding the peculiar character of the past season, which, owing to its coldness and moisture has been unpropitious to a great proportion of vegetable growths, the late display has been unprecedented, as well in regard to the number, as to the variety and excellence of the specimens furnished. An increasing interest has been manifested by the public in behalf of horticulture, from which the best results may be anticipated—and although it must be admitted that in some instances the untiring zeal of the society has not met with a corresponding feeling on the part of those whose terests are most deeply involved, there is every reason to hope that a little more time is alone required to bring all who are connected with horticulture, either in gratifying their tastes or making it a source of profit, into harmonious communion in promoting its improvement. The society avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to express their high sense of obligation to the chairman and members of the committee of arrangements, for the manner in which the exhibition was managed, so creditable to themselves and reflecting so much honor upon the association in whose behalf they acted. In the department of Vegetables the attention of the society has been particularly directed to the following articles, contributed by the individuals whose names are affixed to them respectively.

A beautiful striped gourd, artichokes, tomatoes, Lima beans, cape brocoli, and rhubarb—by Mr. Valentine.

Some remarkably fine drum-head cabbages, Mercer potatoes, salsify, yellow radish, Lima beans, and some fine long carrots—by Peter Coombs.

Very fine Savoy cabbages, drum-head ditto, radishes, tomatoes, egg-plants, Mercer potatoes, and two crook-necked squashes, one the production of last year, apparently as sound as ever, going to prove that this vegetable can be preserved for a long time if kept dry—by Peter Nantz.

Red turnip beets, fine seedling onions, tomatoes, salsify, cellery, and the finest Lima beans that have been produced this year—by Thomas Dixon.

Three kinds of corn, very fine; egg-plants, squashes, sugar beets, red beets, bell pepper, cape brocoli, and 2 winter squashes, one weighing 47 lbs:—by Dr. Perkins.

Mercer potatoes, egg-plants, ockra, tomatoes, Lima beans, and beets—by James Stronech.

Crook-necked squashes and pickling tomatoes, fine—by Thos. Dorsey.

Some fine endives, egg-plants, squashes, and pumpkins—by Mr. Yates.

Four very fine egg-plants, two pumpkins, mangel wurtzel, and some fine corn—by David Barnum.

Cape brocoli, bell peppers, turnip beets, and salsify—by Mr. Macauley, gardener for Mr. Wilson.

Kidney patatoes, squashes, and tomatoes—by Benj. Wilson.

Fine Mercer potatoes and corn—by James H. McCulloh.

Some white egg-plants—by Mrs. B. I. Cohen.

White egg-plants—by Mrs. R. A. Taylor.

Four fine bunches celery, Savoy cabbage, parsnips and endives—by Mr. Berenger.

Parsnips, ockra, and fine white and fine cucumbers—by Charles Snoeckle.

Two beautifully shaped gourds—by Edward K. Schaeffer.

A small, but beautiful variety of gourds, entirely new—by Mr. Wright.

The contributions to the Fruit Department were a fine collection of fruit of superior quality, particularly the grapes and pears.

Golden beaure and seckle pears, black prince, Syrian, Constantia, white sweet water, yellow Chassellas Grapes; magnum bonum plums, peaches, figs and quinces—by Henry W. Moore.

Some very fine apples, lemons and oranges; also, a variety of the Siberian crab, very beautiful—by Joseph Pierce, of Washington.

A fine collection of apples; three varieties of quince, and Catawba and Isabella grapes—by Robt. Sinclair, Sen.

A fine collection of lemons—by T. Edmondson.

Some fine wine sap apples—by Mrs. Wm. Buckler.

A basket of fine Tamprina grapes—by Mrs. F. Hyam.

Some Herbemont Madeira grapes—by F. H. Smith.

Herbemont Madeira grapes, extra fine—by Mrs. B. W. Hudson.

Flanders pippin apples, very large—by F. Harrison, Jr.

Pommes d'Appni, bamboo apple, and some English filberts—by Mrs. Emory.

Some very fine peaches—by Miss Martha Mackall, of Georgetown.

Some fine apples, with the fruit of the Maclura, or Osage orange, very large and beautiful—by Mrs. Fredk. Konig.

English filberts, figs, six varieties of pears, four varieties of native grapes, very fine; also, raspberries, and four fine cantelopes—by Richard Valentine.

Some very fine seckle pears—by Oliver Cromwell.

A beautiful and delicious variety of pears—by Miss Ann Rogers.

Some fine peaches—by Mrs. Wm. Alcock.

Fine pears, apples and lemons—by Mrs. Bohn.

Apples, pears, and Isabella grapes—by Mr. Macauley.

A very fine collection of apples, consisting of eighteen varieties—by James Howard.

Some fine pears—by Peter Coombs.

A fine collection of lemons and limes—by James Carroll, Jr.

Two monstrous pippin apples, one weighing 21 ounces—by Thos. Oliver.

Four varieties of pears, and black Colville apples—by Henry Schwartze.

A collection of apples—by Thos. Dixon.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

A fine collection of stove and green house plants, from St. Mary's College, consisting of ficus scabra, 7 feet high, in full fruit; ficus bengalensis; ficus nitida, large specimens; kanksia formosa, 8 feet high; cestrum nocturnum; eugenias of sorts; alaternus variegata; hibiscus sinensis, 3 varieties in full flower; several fine specimens of cactus, besides many other rare and valuable plants in flower, together with a collection of dahlias and other cut flowers.

A collection of green house plants, consisting of the myrtle leaved orange, 10 feet high, full of fruit and in fine order; the Portugal lemon, very fine and full of fruit; ficus elastica, or India rubber tree; Eugenia Jambo, or rose apple, a very beautiful specimen; Eugenia uniflora, and some fine dahlias, cut flowers, &c.—by Mr. Edmondson.

A collection of cut flowers, consisting of some fine Chinese roses, verbina melindra, &c.—by Mrs. G. W. Riggs.

Many fine specimens of green house plants, as amaryllis rutila, Brunsewigia Josephine, Thunbergia alata, &c.—by Mrs. Emory.

A myrtle leaved orange, covered with ripe fruit; cyclamen Europœum, in fine flower, with some fine dahlias, and cut flowers—by Mrs. R. A. Taylor.

A collection of the choicest varieties of dahlias, viz: village maid, negro boy, Aggripina, Beauty of Wickham, Nymphœ flora; Rose d'amour, King of yellows, Lord John Russell, &c.—by Mrs. G. H. Keerle.

Yueca aloefolia, 15 feet high, Sago palm, with many other beautiful plants, by Miss E. Schroeder.

Ten varieties of zinnia, very beautiful—by Miss Kurtz.

A fine specimen of dwarf pomegranate, full blown, with cut flowers, by Mrs. Dr. Alexander.

A collection of cut flowers - by Mrs. Forney.

A fine wax plant, or Foya carnosi—by Mrs. Todhunter.

A very large plant of Pomegranate, in full flower and fruit, and many other fine plants, and a collection of dahlias and cut flowers—by Mrs. Joseph King.

A collection of fine dahlias and cut flowers —by Mr. Wm. Wilson.

A collection of dahlias, containing some fine seedlings—by Mr. Harrison.

Several fine plants, particularly a cactus-fecus indicus, by James Carroll.

Many fine plants, by Mrs. B. I. Cohen.

A fine specimen of liatris, a tribe of plants worthy of cultivation by every amateur — by Gideon B. Smith.

A choice collection of green house plants, such as achania mollis, a fine plant of a species of Pothos, and many other plants and cut flowers, &c.—by Zebulon Waters.

Myrtus tormentosa, crowea saligna, black and green tea, metrosideros, semperflora ardesia crenata, bourvardia triphylla, a fine collection of dahlias and cut flowers, by Edwd. Kurtz.

A large collection of dahlias, very fine, with many fine seedlings—by Joshua Pierce, of Washington.

Many fine dahlias, by Robt. Sinclair, Sen.

A number of fine plants, consisting of epacris grandiflora, musa rosea, cotilidon cœspitosa, cyclamen Europæum, hedycheum augustifolium, alpinia nutans, ilex Europeus, several varieties, datura arborea, sterculia platanafolia, a choice collection of Dahlias and cut flowers—by John Feast.

A choice collection of plants, such as coffee, tea, cinnamon, camphor, two species of banana, India rubber, gloscinia speciosa, plumeria rubra, two varieties of air-plant, sago palm, and many others, with a variety of dahlias and cut flowers, by Mr. Samuel Feast.

The collection of Dahlias presented by Mr. Joseph Pierce, of Washington, attracted universal admiration, and the society found much difficulty in deciding as to the respective merits of this and the contributions of Mr. Robert Sinclair, Sen., and Mr. John Feast. Premiums have been awarded to each of them according to their peculiar merits in the following manner:

To Mr. Pierce was awarded the premium for seedlings.

To Mr. Sinclair, the premium for bloom.

And to Mr. John Feast, the premium for the collection.

The premiums awarded for productions up to June, were presented on the last evening of the exhibition, to the persons entitled to them.

In the manifestations, universally exhibited, of pleasure on the part of visiters, the society are gratified to believe, that they behold an earnest of a future feeling in behalf of the cherished object of their exertions, from which the best consequences may be anticipated.

On behalf of the Horticultural Society.

J. H. NAFF, Sect'y.

Quarrels would never last long, if the fault were on one side only.

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO PLOUGH?

The above question is one of no small importance to the farmer. Most of our land is ploughed in the spring—a part is ploughed in the summer, and a part is ploughed in the fall. Although we admit that farmers should embrace the opportunity to plough when their leisure or time will allow, yet every one will say, that in breaking up sward land it makes some difference when it should be done; whether in the summer or autumn or spring. The reasons for this difference depend upon the action of the decaying sod on the crops. Some assert that the sod if ploughed in the summer, is decomposed by the time that the summer crop is commencing, and the crop has the benefit of it, whereas if ploughed late in the fall, or in the spring, the sod does not become wholly decomposed, and the crop cannot receive the whole benefit of it. In conversation with an observing and very intelligent farmer, the other day,—he observes that his crops which were put upon a summer fallow, invariably looked well in the first part of the season, but at the latter part, when maturing the seed, they fall short of those which were put upon a spring fallow. Now there may be something in this, and perhaps the following may be the reason of it. It has been found that for a green succulent growth, or for the production of leaves, straw, &c., manure that is undergoing fermentation is best, while for the production of seed or fruit, manure that has been fermented, is the best — Now may not the summer ploughed become fermented, or decomposed, and its energy finished, or done too early—while the latter is delayed till the seed is matured? We merely make these suggestions with the hope of eliciting information from those who know more about the business.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

POTATOES.

Mr. Holmes:—Something has been said in the Farmer, respectining the growth, or enlargement of the tubers of Potatoes, after the tops are killed down to the ground by *Frost*, the latter part of the season.

As such an event has taken place in very many towns and localities in Maine, the present season, it is earnestly hoped that all Farmers who have a late variety, or who planted late, would not dig them, or any more of them, than enough to learn their present size, until as late in the season as usual, and when they complete their digging, that they would communicate, through the Farmer, the comparative results.

A very respectable Farmer recently informed me that he once dug some potatoes, soon after an early frost had killed the tops, and delayed digging the residue of the piece until late. As soon as he began the late digging, he discovered a visible increase. If this is so, is it not important that all farmers should know the fact? No farmer can be so disobliging as to withhold such, if it is a fact—and if it is not, farmers are equally interested to know it. The writer of this believes that the fact does exist—if it does not, he would like to be undeceived.

As this vegetable, the present season, owing to the dry weather, must, and will yield a small crop, how important that we should not diminish it by early digging, after being blessed with more rain.

ENQUIRER.

Winthrop, September, 12 1836.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

Injurious Effects of their Tops.

Every body (except Cobbett, and he's dead,) loves potatoes, that is, if in the first place they are ripe, in the second place, well preserved, and in the third place they are well cooked. Without stopping to doubt the abilities of the good wives of our land in this department of household economy, we will proceed to read their husbands a homily upon the "ways and means" of preserving potatoes as they ought to be. We will suppose that they are ripe, that is, have obtained a fair size, and are mealy and farinaceous when properly cooked. When digging, don't let each boy, or hand, have a pile of his own, where he empties his basket, spreading them out as much as possible upon the ground, in order that each potato may feel the full and direct influence of the sun and air. And furthermore, don't let them dig more than can be got in at night, and therefore allowed to be out 12 or 24 hours with nothing over them but a few straggling tops, as a sort of an apology for a covering. But, if we may be allowed to advise in the premises—and we have followed plans, and by some spoiled as good potatoes as ever were grown, by our ignorance or carelessness, or both—we would recommend a cart covered on the top tightly with boards, or by an old coverlid, so that the potatoes when put in shall not be exposed at all to the light, and as little as possible to the air, and carried into the cellar or bins as soon after they are taken from the hills as they can conveniently. The bins should also be so constructed that potatoes can be excluded from air and light, in short so as to keep them in a similar state to that which they are in previously to their being dug—that is, secure from the light and air—with a little moisture, and a temperature sufficiently low to keep them from vegetating.

The plan laid down by Mr. Barnum, and published in our paper last summer, we think is a good one, viz. to make a bin, put some sand or turf at the bottom, cut some sods and line up the ends with them, and when the potatoes are put in, cover them over with sods; and beat them down solid—this keeps them moist and cool, and we doubt not is an excellent plan.

The light has a peculiar action on some potatoes, making them heavy and watery or waxy, and strong or rancid to the taste. It is perhaps not always possible to prevent this, when they have suffered from some disease of their tops, or have been disturbed while growing, or have not a suitable soil. As it regards the tops, it is generally the custom to throw them down and take no further trouble about them.

A correspondent in a late number of the Farmer recommends preserving them when they are green, for fodder—and another correspondent cautions us against leaving them on the ground, because they form a harbor and breeding place for insects which will injure the next crop, especially if it be wheat. We know not whether this invariably follows, but we have seen during the past summer, several crops of wheat that succeed-

ed a potatoe crop, all of which were injured by some worm or insect. One in particular, we recollect in the neighborhood of our office, a part of which was much injured and very thin, while another end of the same field, and on soil of the same texture, but which had not been preceded by potatoes, was very stout and prolific. It is better therefore undoubtedly, either to gather them up and burn them, or throw them into the hog-yard for their shoatships to manufacture into manure.—*Me. Farmer.*

A LEAF FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A FARMER.

Some experience, and more observation, has convinced me that one of the most common errors into which farmers fall, is undertaking more than they can perform; hence I insert the following—

Mem. Never to lay out more work than there is a reasonable probability of my finishing in good time, and in good order. Labor is capital, and time is capital, and a man should know how much of both he can bestow any given part of his farm before he undertakes its cultivation. Serious losses result from a neglect of this rule, for there are many farms, and many operations in farming, in which a failure in time or labor is fatal to the hope of profit. There are many farms so situated that the crops will not pay the expense of cultivation, unless manure is used to a considerable extent: now if the farmer plans his business on so extensive a scale that he has no time to collect and apply this essential article, his inferior crops will prove a source of loss instead of gain. If he plants a field of corn, but has so much other work to do that he can hoe it but once, and that slightingly, when two thorough ones are required, he must not complain if his neighbor, who employs a capital of both time and labor on his corn, should gather a harvest far exceeding his own. If he allows his manure to lie in the barn yard through the summer, washing in the rains, and wasting in the sun, because he had not time to apply it to his corn or barley grounds in the spring, he may be sure that he is not in the way to get the most profit from his farm, or the most benefit from his barn yard. The man who has no time to clean his seed wheat, because he is so driven with work, will most likely find some five or ten per cent. of his crop will be chess and cockle at harvesting. But there is no end to the inconveniences that result from attempting too much on the farm; from beginning to end it is evil; it makes the whole process of farming uphill work; it allows not a moment for relaxation or improvement of the mind; it places the farmer and his work in wrong positions, the latter always driving the former; and he who does not correct the error in time, will find himself driven out of house and home.

Mem. Never to willingly subject myself to a charge of ignorance on any subject of permanent utility or general knowledge, not of a kind strictly technical or professional. The notion so prevalent, that the farmer, from the very nature of his avocations, must necessarily be ignorant of every thing that does not relate to his employment, should be exploded, and none are more interested in the matter than the farmer himself. It may be asserted, that few professional men, who are zealously and successfully engaged in their several pursuits, have more hours to devote to the acquisition of general knowledge of a useful kind, than the farmer. All that is wanting is the taste for knowledge—and this taste is usually an acquired one—and the means of information will follow as a matter of course. Papers, periodicals, books, all are so plentiful and so cheap, and information on most topics has been so condensed, that to plead want of means, or want of time, for the acquisition of knowledge, is sealing our condemnation with our own hand. True, a farmer must go work, and work hard—to labor is his glory, and in it he finds his reward. The free laborer who tills his own farm, has a prouder patent of nobility, and can trace a longer pedigree, than any monarch-made race of peers on earth, but he must never be ashamed of his calling, or ape the follies or vices of those who ridiculously deem themselves above him.

Mem. Always to perform whatever I undertake. The celebrated John Hunter, towards the close of his life, was asked how he had been able to accomplish so much labor. He replied, "by always performing what I undertook. If an object presented itself to me as desirable to be accomplished, I first inquired whether it could be done—if it was necessary it should be done—and these two points once settled, the conclusion was, I could do it as well as any one else, and by perseverance it was done." This is the true course to be pursued by the farmer. Only let him determine what is indispensable, and necessary to success in any farming operation, and he will rarely fail. The object and the means of attaining it should be distinct in the mind, and these should be unhesitatingly pursued. Perseverance has wrought wonders in the farming world, and its efficiency is not by any means lost. The most highly cultivated parts of Europe, were once considered as hopelessly barren; and our country exhibits some most honorable examples of what skill and determined industry can accomplish.

Mem. Always to pay particular attention to the garden. Some farmers by their continued borrowing, seem to believe in the maxim, that "*good neighbors are half one's living*," but this I would have applied to my garden. If properly selected, well manured, and carefully planted and tended, a garden plat of half an acre will half support a moderate family. The garden forms a place into which a thousand scraps of time can be profitably cast, and health and pleasure be, as they unhappily not often are, combined. Flowers may be called the poetry of the farm, and they are so closely allied, that he who loves not both of them, may be said to have but half a heart, and the woman who neglects them is—is unpardonable.

Mem. Never to suffer the season of gathering and securing seeds to pass, without laying in sufficient quantity for my own use, of the very best of all the necessary kinds that can be procured. It costs but little trouble at the time; it enables you to be certain of the kind and quality; and when the season of planting or sowing arrives, saves you an infinite deal of vexation and trouble in looking them up. The governing maxim of him who would be a thrifty farmer, so far as concerns what can profitably be raised on his own farm, must be—*always to sell, never to buy.*

Observer.

TO FATTEN HOGS.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the stye; one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way it is probable that the animals would not only thrive without water, but would need no antimony, brimstone, nor any other medical substances: for new potatoes being cooling and loosening might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry indian corn, or wheat would be better, indian meal might be substituted. This mode of management with swine was first recommended in the N. E. Farmer, Aug 6, 1826, and has been adopted by a correspondent of the *Northern Farmer*, who directs as follows—

'Shut your hogs up the first part of September, feed them with dry peas, or corn; give them raw potatoes, but no drink. The grain creates an inward fever; the animals being uneasy from thirst, will chew potatoes fine, but chew slow, and get the substance of them as if boiled. This has been my practice for years past. I give them as much grain as they will eat; and after that each grown hog will eat from 6 to 8 quarts of potatoes per day.'

ASHES AS A MANURE FOR GRASS LANDS.

There is scarcely any part of the country where leached ashes cannot be obtained in greater or less quantity; and in the vicinity of asheries, abundance may be had generally with no other expense than drawing. If the following remarks by Count Chaptal are applicable to soils of whatever materials they may be composed, a knowledge of this property of leached ashes, would in many instances be of very great value. At all events the experiment is easily performed on a moderate scale.

"The ashes, produced by the combustion of wood in our common domestic fires, give rise to some very remarkable results. Without being leached, these ashes are much too active; but after having been deprived by the action of water, of nearly all their salts, and employed in this state under the name of buck-ashes, they still produce great effect.

"The action of the buck-ashes is most powerful upon moist land and meadows, in which they not only facilitate the growth of useful plants, but if employed constantly for several years, they will free the soil from weeds. By the use of them, land constantly drenched with water may be freed from rushes, and prepared for yielding clover and other plants of good kind."

It has been frequently supposed that ashes applied to wet heavy soils is injurious. This is probably owing to the application being too uneven, and in too large quantities, and to the want of mixing them intimately with the soil. Chaptal says, "Wood ashes possess the double property of amending a wet and clayey soil by divi-

ding and drying it, and of promoting vegetation, by the salts they contain."

It is well known, that the evenly spread and intimately intermixed layer of ashes which soils receive by burning the turf, produces extraordinary effects upon grass lands.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

THE POTATOE.

A short extract from the article Potatoe may also be deserving of attention. I have for a long time been convinced in my own mind of the propriety of farmers taking some pains to ascertain what particular kind of potatoes were best adapted to their particular location, and as there is no way to come more directly at it than by raising potatoes from the seed, by which we shall be able to select such varieties as best suits us, either for the table or for their large yield. With this view I deem it expedient to add the following extract, touching the method of cultivation.

"Take a bunch of the apples of any sort of potatoes—hang it up in a warm room during winter, and in February separate the seeds from pulp, by washing the apples in water, and pressing them with the fingers. Then dry the seeds upon paper. In the month of April, sow these seeds in drills, in a bed of earth well dug and manured with rotten dung. When the plants are about an inch high, draw a little earth up to them with a hoe, in order to lengthen their main roots. When they are about three inches high, dig them up with a spade, and separate them carefully from each other, in order for planting out in the following manner: Prepare a piece of fresh ground by trenching it well—dig up the seedling plants as before directed, and plant them out in the ground, thus prepared, in such manner that there shall be 16 inches between each plant. As they advance in growth, let them receive one or two earthings up, in order to lengthen the main root, and encourage the shoots under ground. By this management the potatoes will, in the course of one season, arrive at the size of hen's eggs, and the haulm will be as vigorous as if sets had been planted. But what proves their luxuriancy in the most convincing manner, is, that flowers and apples are produced."

Another writer on the same subject says: "As the culture of potatoes, and particularly of the early sorts for the table, has of late become an object of very general attention, I hope the following account of a new method of obtaining these (without the help of hot beds) will be acceptable to the public.

"On the 2d of January, 1772, I made a hot bed for the forward sort of potatoes, and on the 7th put in the sets, placing a glass and frame over them, and taking every precaution to defend them from the frost. Of these small potatoes or sets there remained about 40 in a basket, which was accidentally hung up in a warm kitchen, and there remained unnoticed till about the 25th of April. I then accidentally observed the basket, and perceiving something green on the edge of it, took it down, and to my great surprise, found that the potatoes had sprouted half a yard in length, and that there was a great number of very small potatoes formed on the fibrous roots which had grown out. I took them into my garden and planted them in a rich sandy soil without any manure. The roots I put into the ground three inches deep, and laid down the stems that had sprouted horizontally, and covered them with two inches of soil, but left the tops uncovered. Without further attention they grew surprisingly.

On the 26th of May I took up the roots planted in the hot-bed on the 7th of January. They by no means answered my expectations, or paid for the trouble of their culture; but at the same time I was astonished to find the others which were put into the ground so late to have produced larger potatoes than the roots in the hot-bed. I took up all the roots and picked off the large potatoes from them, which amounted to from 4 to 12 on each root, and then set the roots again in the same ground. This indeed I have successfully practised for many years, sometimes even twice, and had a third good at Michaelmas. When this method is tried, the roots must be watered on the evening of hot days."

Respectfully, yours,

ABRAHAM REYNOLDS.

Ledyard, Jan. 25, 1836.

Cure for the Bloody Murrain.—Mr. Joseph Priestmen communicates to the Genesee Farmer, the following cure for this fatal disease:

Take a piece of *poke-root* as big as a man's fist, say half a pound in weight—cut it fine, add *two* quarts of water, boil it down to *one* quart. This quantity must be given once a day for two or three days to a cow, or bull, when the cure will have been effected.

How to make a double crop on poor soil.—Plough up your ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as you can plough it—let it lay till spring—at the opening of which, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing and harrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slaked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third; mix them well together and follow the droppers, and put as much of this mixture on the seeds as you can grasp in your hand, and cover it well over in the usual way. The corn will grow off finely, and retain a strong vigorous growth and green color, and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest culture. The writer of this having tried the experiment for two years has fully tested its value.

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Importation of grain—interesting to silk growers, by R. Sinclair, with remarks by the Editor—harvest in England—high prices—cotton crop of Mississippi—on the repotting and management of roses—ripening onions—to improve wet clayey soils—different species of mineral manures—report of the Maryland Horticultural Society—when is the best time to plough—on the enlargement of the tubers of potatoes—on preserving potatoes—a leaf from the note book of a farmer—to fatten hogs—ashes as a manure for grass lands—the potatoe—cure for bloody murrain—how to make a double crop on poor soil—advertisements, pricet current, &c.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

DEVON STOCK.

THE *editor* of the *Farmer and Gardener* can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. an23

FANCY PIGEONS.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, Md. has the following kinds of Fancy Pigeons for sale, which he will dispose of at the prices annexed to each.

Turbots, $2.50 per pair—*Carriers*, $3 per pair—*Fan Tails*, $2.50 per pair—*Trumpeters*, $2.50—*Nuns*, black with white heads, and white with black heads, $2 per pair—*Croppers*, $3.50 per pair.

Also 1 dozen pair GERMAN CHICKENS, of all colors, with large top knots. These chickens are not only favorites on account of their beauty, but because of their laying propensities.—Price, $3 per pair. oct 18

A JACK FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale a small though beautiful and well bred Jack. He was got by Capt. Gordon's celebrated Malta Jack: his dam was a descendant of General Washington's Spanish Jennet. He will be 5 years old next spring, is 46 inches high, straight limbed and finely proportioned. His sire was distinguished for his great vigor and power in serving mares, being known to have done good service to six, in as many hours, and it is believed, that though his son is small of stature, owing to bad keep, that he inherits equal verility with his sire.

Price, $500.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid.

oct 18

TWO POINTER PUPS.

FOR SALE, 2 handsome pointer pups, the one 4 the other 2 months old, and both warranted to be of pure strain. The price of the first named is $10, that of the latter, $5. oct 18

CAULIFLOWER SEED.

I offer sor sale a superior lot of early Cauliflower seed for fall sowing, to insure a certain crop of large Heads of this very desirable vegetable, the seed should be sown in the month of September in frames and planted in very rich well tilled light soil. R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. whf.

NEW CHINESE MULBERRY,

Or Morus Multicaulis Trees and Cuttings, for sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large stock of these trees, very thrifty well rooted plants, 2 to 5 feet high, *raised in this country*, under his superintendance, which would be sold according to size, on pleasing terms, and carefully packed and forwarded to order to any section of our country.

And from six years experiments in cultivating this tree, he is decidedly of opinion, that there is no tree so well calculated to raise silk. Any information relative to its culture, will be furnished to purchasers if requested.—Also the Italian white mulberry 2 to 3 feet, very cheap.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Clairmont Nursery, near Baltimore. se 20

SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 20th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at $1 50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 23 Light, near Pratt street wharf

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
Beans, white field,	bushel.	1 75	— —
Cattle, on the hoof,	100lbs.	7 00	8,00
Coal, yellow,	bushel.	98	102
White,	"	94	96
Cotton, Virginia,	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18¼	20
Louisiana 20a21–Alabama	"	18	21
Feathers,	pound.	50	52
Flaxseed,	bushel.	—	1 50
Flour&Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	12 00	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,	"	9 50	9 62
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	9 75	—
" " wagon price,	"	9 50	—
City Mills, extra,	"	—	9 50
Do.	"	9 00	9 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	9 25
Rye,	"	6 00	6 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	21 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	4 75
Grass Seeds, red Clover,	bushel.	5 50	6 00
Timothy(herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 25	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
Hay, in bulk,	ton.	—	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,	100lb.	8 50	8 75
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
Hops—first sort,	pound.	16	—
second,	"	14	—
refuse,	"	12	—
Lime,	bushel.	35	37
Mustard Seed, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
Oats,	"	50	53
Peas, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
Plaster Paris, in the stone,	ton.	4 00	5 00
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
Palma Christa Bean,	bushel.	—	—
Rags,	pound.	3	4
Rye,	bushel.	102	110
Susquehannah,	"	—	—
Tobacco, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 50	4 50
" brown and red,	"	4 50	0 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	7 90
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	8 00	14 00
Wheat, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best	"	1 75	1 85
inferior,	"	1 40	1 60
Whiskey, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	42	42½
" in hhds.	"	39½	—
" wagon price,	"	36	37
Wagon Freights, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 75	— —
To Wheeling,	"	2 00	—

		washed.		unwash	
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	55	to 68	30	32
Full Merino,	"	48	55	28	30
Three fourths Merino,	"	45	48	26	28
One half do.	"	40	45	26	28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36	40	26	28
Pulled,	"	38	40	26	28

Howard st. Flour, sales limited, receipts very light.

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior points. His price is $300.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
Apples,	barrel.	— —	—
Bacon, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	17	18
Shoulders, do	"	14	—
Middlings, do	"	—	14
Assorted, country,	"	—	14
Butter, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	—
Roll,	"	20	28
Cider,	barrel.	—	—
Calves, three to six weeks old	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
Corn Meal, for family use,	100lbs.	2 12	2 25
Chop Rye,	"	2 12	2 25
Eggs,	dozen.	20	25
Fish, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 12	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	9 50	10 50
No. 3,	"	—	5 00
Cod, salted,	cwt.	—	—
Lard,	pound.	16	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virginia	1a½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	do
Salisbury, 5 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	1	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2a2½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½.	Ohio Banks, generally	3a3½
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	1½a2
Philadelphia,	¼a	New York City,	¼a
Chambersburg,	½a	New York State,	2½a3
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	2a2½
Pittsburg,	2a2½	Connecticut,	2a2½
York,	¼a	New Hampshire,	2a2½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1½a2	Maine,	2a2½
Delaware [under $5]	3a4	Rhode Island,	2a2½
Do. [over 5]	½a¾	North Carolina,	3a3½
Michigan Banks,	5a	South Carolina,	3a3½
Canadian do.	5a	Georgia,	3½a4
		New Orleans,	6

MORUS MULTICAULIS, FRUIT TREES, AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

THE subscriber, as agent for the Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing, N. Y. will receive orders for any of the above articles, which will be furnished in good condition and with despatch. The Morus Multicaulis, (or Chinese Mulberry,) will be furnished as follows—from 2 to 3 feet high at $30 per 100, 3 to 4 feet at $35 per 100, Cuttings at $50 per 1000—The genuineness of the variety is guaranteed by Messrs. Prince and Sons—Also, the White Florence Mulberry Trees, which differ from the common sort by having entire leaves—price, 3 to 4 feet high, $15 per 100.

Every variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Flower Roots and Green House Plants, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, will be furnished on very favorable terms, and of superior quality.

Orders for the Morus Multicaulis, and indeed for all other trees and shrubbery, should be handed in by the 15th of October, and the articles will be sent according to directions, so as to reach their destination by the 1st to 10th November. Every purchaser will receive Prince & Sons' printed bills with their signature and guarantee.—Orders from a distance or from persons unknown to the subscriber, should be accompanied with respectable references in Baltimore or New York, or the money.

GIDEON B. SMITH,
At the Turf Register office, corner of
sep 27 North and Fayette st. Baltimore

AN AYRSHIRE BULL FOR SALE.

A Bull of the above breed, of well attested pedigree, is now on sale by the editor of this paper. Letters on the subject must be *post-paid*. oc 4

A FINE LOT OF PIGS.

A gentleman in Baltimore County who last October, at our Fair, bought that beautiful Berkshire boar and two of those fine sows, a cross between the Hallam and Thin Rind, has twelve very fine pigs of their produce, which he will sell at $10 a pair deliverable in Baltimore. Any orders addressed to this office will be promptly attended to, the pigs deliverable on the 20th October ensuing.

Sep.. 4t.

FOR SALE,

Upwards of 200,000 silk-worm eggs.
Address J. A. S. Patriot Office, Baltimore, Md.
Sep. 27. 3t.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SALE,

At Clairmont Nurseries, near Baltimore.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and others, that his stock for sale this season of all articles common in the nursery line, except the tenderest green house plants, are very thrifty and mostly of large size, and of extent and variety not surpassed by many, if any in America. Particularly the Apple and Peach; Ornamental trees; Roses and other Shrubs. Of the Morus Multicaulis, white Italian and other Mulberry Trees, he has got about 100,000; the former, 2 to 7 feet high, strong thrifty plants with good roots; white Italian, also the same for their height, 1 1-2 to 4 feet—the 2 feet and 1 1-2 will be sold low, and all other articles on moderate terms. For prices and sorts of fruits, ornamental trees, shrub, and fruit shrubs, &c. see printed and priced catalogues to be had of the subscriber, gratis. He has a superb collection of Double Dahlias, now in full bloom, comprising upwards of a quarter of an acre. To see them, and the nursery generally, the citizens and others are respectfully invited.

se 27 ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES AND CUTTINGS.

THE best varieties of Chinese Mulberry, (Morus Multicaulis) from *France*, *Italy* and *China*, of *one*, *two* and *three* years' growth, may be had in large or small quantities, from S. Whitmarsh's extensive collection, and forwarded to any part of the United States, according to order, with directions for propagation.

It is confidently believed, that the present mode of culture adopted by us, will prove a certain and secure protection against the severity of winter, and the best method by which to increase the foliage and multiply the number of trees.

All orders directed to the subscriber, will receive immediate and faithful attention.

In behalf of S. Whitmarsh,
DANIEL STEBBINS.
Northampton, Sept. 7.—20 3t.

POINTERS AND MASTIFFS.

TEN Pointer pups about 4 months old, of good stock—warranted genuine.

ALSO—4 Mastiff pups, considered above all others the most faithful watch dogs.

The above pups can be procured by any persons wanting either of them, by application to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore.

All applications by letter, must be post paid.

3t sep 20

FRESH CABBAGE SEEDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers for sale a superior lot of EARLY YORK CABBAGE seed growth 1835, it is of the Dwarf Scotch or short stalked variety, and well known among growers as the best and earliest heading. Also early BULLOCK'S HEART, LARGE YORK or HARVEST, London BATTERSEA, Cape SAVOY, Crispe's FLAT DUTCH, &c. &c. all of which are fully tested to vegetate finely and produce superior heads.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
aug 30 Light near Pratt-st. whf.